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apprehends; but he does not appreciate the recent intellectual and spiritual shock which has led to the increasingly cynical understanding of Christendom on the part of both heretical and orthodox Muhammadans throughout the world. And radical England rules directly more than fifty million of Muhammadans to say nothing of other millions within the purlieus of its empire. Furthermore the radicalism of Australasia and the problems of race and of labor in South Africa nowhere find acknowledgment even in their possible reaction on home affairs. Nor is there adequate treatment of the feminist movement in England.

On the whole whatever we may think of the psychological limitations of this book there are comparatively few errors of fact and, despite the author's evident partiality for the picturesque radicals he has met the volume remains as to its heart a just verdict of appreciation as to the essential features of 1909-11, those glowing years in domestic politics.

ALFRED L. P. DENNIS.

*A Short History of English Liberalism.* By W. LYON BLEASE.  
(New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1913. Pp. 374.)

The author defines liberalism as a habit of mind which causes one to assume that all other people are of equal capacity and equally entitled to enjoy offices and privileges, which refuses to admit class distinctions, which upholds individual freedom, and allows the individual to be coerced only when he attempts to restrict the freedom of others. Toryism he understands to be that habit of mind which refuses to concede to others the right of free expression which it requires for itself. The waning of the one during the nineteenth century and the growth of the other since the time of the industrial revolution are described in the narrative of his book.

The development of liberalism is traced from the time of George III, when both political parties were in spirit essentially Tory, and real liberal principles were held only by a small section of the Whigs, through the period of the French Revolution, when radical reformers propounded doctrines which brought about repression, through the years following Waterloo, when the real decline of Toryism commenced, to 1832 when the old government of aristocrats was overthrown and middle-class supremacy established, on through the days of the Manchester School and Palmerston, to the time of Gladstone, when liberalism won decisive triumphs. There is finally an account of the imperialist reaction after

1886, and then a summary of the mighty liberal reforms made under Mr. Asquith and Mr. Lloyd George, and what the writer considers to be the failures of the foreign policy of Sir Edward Grey.

For the more recent period the work of the author is based upon that which he himself has observed and upon studies made at first hand. For the earlier years his account is founded upon reports, contemporary pamphlets, and the speeches and writings of leaders, while he discovers an inexhaustible mine of material in the *Parliamentary Debates*, which are used skilfully and with success.

Notwithstanding certain parts of the work, such as an excellent discussion of the development of party machinery and the increased power of the cabinet in government, it is probable that the book will be of more direct interest to readers of history than to students of political science. Even where the writer discusses parliamentary procedure and political reform, as he frequently does, it is the spirit rather than the method that he dwells upon. In so far, however, as the student of politics is interested in the changing characters of the age and in the great social reforms which are being demanded of legislatures, he will find in this book some material not generally used and much that is not usually assembled in one work.

The author is uncompromisingly liberal. If his own premises are granted, he is obviously fair, though even when he acknowledges the good work of Conservative governments, he finds that they make reforms rather for the sake of efficiency than for the principle of popular freedom. The social and economic legislation of recent years he explains and defends. There is no impediment of sex, class, nationality, race, or color which he admits as an obstacle in the way of applying those liberal ideas which he upholds. Nowhere is the woman's suffrage movement better described or championed more ardently. The imperialist policy of his countrymen he considers to be one of the chief sources of the threatening hostility of Germany. His generous ardor sometimes leads to warm expression; but altogether the reader is apt to feel that he has fairness of mind and honest zeal as conspicuous virtues.

I have noticed one or two misprints, a few errors of fact, and occasionally some careless statement or expression, but it would be disproportionate to chronicle them here. The book is well printed, it is written in clear and interesting fashion, and is well worth reading. The index is too scanty to be of much service.

EDWARD RAYMOND TURNER.